Terms of the San.

## Vanderbilt's Great Day.

Capt. DE GROOT's mighty monument to Commodore VANDERBILT was inaugurated yesterday with ceremonies that are duly reported in our columns. It is a work of extraordinary magnitude, parrating in enduring bronze the wonderful story of our chief millionaire. His beginning in poverty, his struggles with the difficulties of friendless youth, his successful steps forward both by land and sea, till at last he stands forth in the greatness of mature life, in his colossal statue, all are exhibited in this monument in vivid and permanent characters, so that every passer by can behold and understand.

Commodore VANDERBILT is one of those strong, determined natures that mark epochs in history. In earlier days such men gave themselves to war and destruction, and were railed Acuitles or ALEXANDER. After wards they became rulers of men, and bore such names as CHARLEMAGNE and WILLIAM THE SILENT. Then they set themselves the task of discovering the unknown parts of the earth, and were named COLUMBUS and HEN-DRIK HUDSON. Next they applied themselves to invention, and were known as WATT and ARKWRIGHT. And in our day they take for their object the management of the world's public works, and the amassing of unprecedented riches; and the chief among them is CounELIUS VANDERBILT.

This is the age of gigantic fortunes, piled up, we dare say, for some providential, beneficent end that in due time will be evident; but while we look on at the bewildering process, it is impossible to withhold our admiration for the genius, the energy, the pertinacity of such a man as VANDERBILL He had already reached the "

when most of us think only on a proat familia had altained Elver road, and the supposed but still unde-

veloped schemes of further consolidation toward Chicago and the Pacific-all these are the work of one who has already out lived the three score and ten years of the Psalmist. And who knows what other projects of utility and profit that fertile mind and vigorous will is preparing? Or who will depy his applause to the gallant veteran that in his age, preserving more than the fire of youth, thus bids defiance to time, and boldly reserves his greatest conquests for the

On the sea and on the land Commodore VANDERBILT has been victor. When a boy he beat the man who ran a little sloop in opposition to him. Later, he ran off the steamers opposed to him on the Sound. By only one man has the great Commodore ever been beaten: that is in horses. He attempted to show the fastest trotting in the world, and in all time. But in this he was signally defeated by his daring and indomitable young rival, Mr. ROBERT BONNER. And now that Mr. BONNER's new colt Joe Elliot has got so far ahead of everything else of his age ever foaled, we appre hend the Commodore can hardly hope to catch up. However, the Commo dore is as chivalric in his appreciation of a rival as he is in his devotion to his youthful bride. Mr. Bonnen was among the specially invited guests to witness the unveiling of the Commodore's statue yes terday. Had Mountain Boy beaten Dexter, probably some symbol of the victory would have appeared permanently fixed in the statuary. But the Commodore did the next best thing in sending to the victorious owner of Dexter and the colt Joe Elliot an invitation to be present.

## Falsifying the Ballot.

We rejoice that the conspirators whose wholesale falsifications of the ballot have struck a deadly blow at popular government are not to go unwhipped of justice. Already we have adverted in these columns to a few of the flagrant examples in this city, where by the will of the people has been de liberately set at naught. The agents em ployed in this nefarious work were not con fined to this metropolis; the same devices were applied in Kings county, and other sections of the State. While no public officer in this city has yet undertaken to defend that palladium of our liberties, a pure ballot, in our neighboring city of Brooklyn, two champions of the people, in the persons of Mr. Justice J. F. BARNARD and District Attorney MORRIS, discarding party fealty, have fearlessly set out to unfold the conspiracy, and punish its aiders and abettors. In their noble endeavors they will receive the hearty cooperation and support of all good citizens.

The appointment of inspectors and canvassers for Brooklyn was made in a manner which was of itself almost conclusive proof of premeditated fraud. The Supervisors of the county put through a list of election officers several hundred in number, without permitting the minority members of the Board even to know their names. In most instances-in all doubtful districts-these appointees were party hacks, selected for their subserviency and supposed readiness do whatever dirty work might be required of them. How well they were cal-

many instances the votes were canvassed in utter defiance of the election laws. Citizens and even policemen were driven out of the room, and the count was carried on in secret. Of course, the declared results were too often extraordinary, and in some cases incredible. Candidates were returned as elected by bare majorities in districts where their party was in a known and hopeless minority; and on the county ticket the figures were doctored in a manner that would disgrace a primary

The Republican candidate for Sheriff, Mr WALTER, made such an extraordinary run ne to baffle all calculations, and it appeared that he was elected by at least 1,200 majority. This result was admitted, if not acquiesced in, by all parties for two days after election without question. But the Ring, who manage the politics of the county, could not bear the loss of this important office; it disarranged too many of their plans. Whispers began to be hear! that Mr. WALTER was not to get the certificate. The local organ of the dominant party mildly expostulated against this palpable fraud; but the conspirators rapidly grew bolder, and by the close of last week it was openly proclaimed that Mr. WALTER was to be counted out. On Monday, however, the conspirators re-

ceived an unexpected check. Mr. Justice BARNARD, in his charge to the Grand Jury, directed them in most impressive terms to inquire vigilantly into the current reports of frands at the election, and Mr. Morris published on the same day a card, in which he called on all persons having evidence of election frauds to furnish it to him, with a view to the prosecution of the offenders. As Mr. MORRIS is a strong and consistent Democrat, some doubts of his earnestness were expressed. All such doubts must be dispelled by his supplementary card, which appears in another column. The investigation could not be in better hands. Mr. MORRIS has proved himself on more than one critical occasion to be possessed of independence, perseverance, and fearlessness. He is thoroughly aroused, and will probe the conspiracy to its foundation. We learn on inquiry that the evidence collected by him is astounding. With so zealous a prosecuting officer, and so conscientious and determined a Judge, let us hope that the efforts to abate the gigantic frauds on the purity of elections may succeed, and that their aiders and abettors may receive the punishment due to their heinous offences.

The Rawlins Fund.

We trust that this fund, which is in the hands of Gen. BUTTERFIELD, will soon each the sum of \$50,000. We understand that the American Minister at Constantinople has transmitted \$100 to the Secretary and we hope that his patriotic and munificent

the Government. The least the country can do to xpress its sonse of the invaluable services rendered to it by tion. Rawhard it to place his surviving mily in a comfortable condition. The West especially is very backward in its contributions, though she never had a nobler son than JOHN A. RAWLINS.

A Question of Sincerity.

Some of our contemporaries, to our astonshment, are continually expressing doubts of the sincerity of our support of HORACE GREELEY for Comptroller.

That we did more to gain him votes than anybody else, all the papers that discuss the matter concede. Why, then, should our sincerity be questioned? We not only shone kindly on Mr. GREELEY in THE SUN, but we paid for advertising him in the Tribune, as the following copy of a receipted bill in our possession will show:

New YORK, Oct. 29, 1869. 

Received payment.
W. M. DAVIS.
for the Tribune Association. This beats the story of the man who accepted a present of a barrel filled with beer from a brewer, and then sold the empty barrel back to him for a shilling

Black-Mail.

Is there any such thing as black-mail in this country?

We doubt it. There has been a great deal said about people being black-mailed by the newspaper press, but, so far as we have been able ever to ascertain, entirely without

ldeas of black-mailing are always prevalent. But among whom? Among the conductors of the press? Not at all. On the contrary, they originate with those who have some good reason to dread the exposures of wrong deeds which a faithful and vigilant public press is constantly making. This is the class of persons by whom thoughts of black-mail are naturally enter-Suppose, for illustration, that a man has

ommitted some great crime-arson for instance; and that by the recovery of insurance noney he has profited largely by the burng of his property: perhaps he may have surned his goods, insured at high prices, in prospect of a falling market. Would not such a man live in constant apprehension that the rays of THE SUN might some day penetrate through the leafless branches which cover the dead body of his crime, and xpose it to the astonished gaze of a Christian community? Such a mau might suppose that by the payment of a part of his ill gotten gains he would be able to guard against the danger of discovery. But this is only one of the many lelusions which haunt the minds of criminals. All his wealth would be powerless for such a purpose. Without reference to the higher and overruling consideration of conscience, even as a mere matter of money making, no great journal could afford to be anything but honest. Care and hypocrisy may enable a guilty individual to maintain a show of what is called respectability; but nothing less than real, substantial integrity must characterize a popular newspaper.

Mr. Low, our new Minister to Chine, has not yet received his instructions, and still remains in Washington. It is even said that he is staying there till Congress meets in the hope of procuring some new legislation respecting Chinese imnigrants; but as his official duties are in China and not in this country, we presume that this must be a mistake.

If Mr. Low wishes to make his mission sulated for this task the result has shown. In I China brilliant and memorable, the best way for

him is to engage the services of Mr. CESARE Mo-ENO as his Secretary of Legation, or as a Compercial Commissioner to attend him, and give in such information and assistance as he may require. Mr. Moseso thoroughly understands the Chinese, speaks their language, and is familiar with the ramifications of their commerce. If he could be attached to the Chinese mission in connection with a gentleman of Mr. Low's intelligence and elevation of character, the result ould hardly fail to be beneficial to the United

The following questions will be submitted the Corps Legislatif at the opening of the session: First, the repeal of article 75 of the Constitution of the year VIII., which forbids the prosecution of a public functionary without the ousent of the Council of State; second, the election of mayors instead of their appointment by the Emperor; third, the abolition of the stamp duty on political newspapers; fourth the repeal of the law called " de súreté générale," which authorizes people to be arrested and transported to colonies without trial; and fifth, free ementary schools, teaching reading, writing, and the four rules of arithmetic.

The following projects are under consideration First, revisal of the electoral law; second, a definite establishment of electoral circonscriptions; third, an increase of the number of Depu ies; fourth, the election of municipal coun cils everywhere but in Paris.

The number of the great military commands in france, which is six, will be reduced to three. The first will have its general headquarters at Paris, and will include the Imperial Guard; the second at Lyons, and the third at Metz. This will divide the French army into three great bodies, facing east. The third division, on the north, will be opposed to Prussia; the second to South Germany; and the first will act as a reserve, and as the immediate support of the Emperor in case of revolution. These dispositions give great political importance to the commanders of the several divisions, and practically put the Emperor and empire in their hands,

KINS, of the World, is a Democratic candidate for Clerk of the State Senate. He is one of the best men in the World—the best that Tue Sen shin es upon for that place.

The interest awakened in England on matters of ritual has led to the reprint of the "First Book of Common Prayer of Edward VI.," published in 1549, and which has been described as 'the noblest monument of piety, of prudence, and of learning which the sixteenth century con tructed." As the book had but a short life of three years, it is evident that this was not the opinion of those for whose use it was principally ntended. It contains, nevertheless, some suggestions which might be offered to Christians of every creed at this day, and which would perhaps promote the cultivation of a more tolerant spirit among them. Thus, Christian folk who are content with general confession are advised not don, and a like forbearance to "ged upon the

State as his contribution toward the fund | needful, every nan is besought "to be satisfied with his var conscience, not judging other men's example will be followed by other officers of mind or consciences; whereas he hath no warrapt of God's word to the same;" and "as toucheth kneeling, crossing, holding up of hands, knocking upon the breast, and other gestures, they may be used or left, as every man's devotion serveth, without blame." All of which is respectrally commended to High Churchinen and Low Churchmen, and indeed to all who profess and call themselves Christians.

> A Canadian paper protests against certain alleged slanders in regard to the British royal family which emanate from the more deprayed section of the American press, and then proceeds to quote a column or so from a New York journal describing some recent adventures of the Prince of Wales. This reminds one of the old gentleman whom Punch represented as reproving his son for gratifying a bad taste by reading an account of a prize fight, and who winds up his remarks somewhat after this fashion: "By the way, Charles, I would like to look at that paper when you are done with it."
>
> thought of the time when Granaoa, the birthplace of sill successful this guest, still owned allegrance to Eastern rulers. To illustrate this affinity of origin, the style of Moorish kipsk, capable of holding a thousand persons, which had been constructed for the splendid kipsk, capable of holding a thousand the Empress. They occupied the central pavilion, and the two occupied the central pavilion, and the two occupied the central pavilion, and the two occupied to the Turkish officials and the diplomatic corps. The day was a clear autumnal day of October's fluest weather. The sight of the kills was adopted for the splendid kipsk, capable of holding a thousand the two occupied the central pavilion, and the two occupied to the flue when Granaoa, the birthplace of illustrate this affinity of origin, the style of Moorish which had been constructed for the splendid kipsk, capable of the Sultan and the Empress. They occupied the central pavilion, and the two occupied the central pavilion, and the two occupied the central pavilion, and the two occupied to the Turkish officials and the diplomatic corps. The day was a clear autumnal day of October's fluest weather. The sight of the kills was adopted for the splendid kipsk, capable of the Sultan and the Empress. family which emanate from the more depraved

Another parent writes to us to-day, thanking us for our denunciation of the practice of sending children home to learn lessons which they ought to learn at school. The remedy for the evil is easy enough in the case of private schools, but in that of public schools it is more lifficult. Still, if parents would only combine and elect as School Trustees men who would take the matter properly in hand, no doubt a partial reform at least might be effected.

An improvement in the process of match making between men and women is proposed by the Revolution, founded upon the custom of cer tain countries in the North of Europe. This cus tom is for the marriageable youth of both sexes to be called together at stated seasons, when each one writes on paper the name of the individual of the opposite sex whom he or she desires to marry. The papers are then committed in confidence to committee of two discreet persons, and if, on looking over the names, any two are found to have declared a mutual regard, the fact is announced, and the marriage follows; while is every other case, where no reciprocal attachment appears, the papers are destroyed without divulgg the secret intrusted to them. It is to be estioned whether there is any need of this expedient in American society. Our boys and girls, we apprehend, know how to let their preferences appear plainly enough, and there is seldom an mistake as to what they are.

The Tribune said yesterday that " Deputy Collector Blatchrono's leave of absence having expired, he returned yesterday" (Tuesday). On reading the Tribune's announcement we at one despatched several reporters to the public store and the Custom House to find that gentleman, but after a long and weary search they returned and reported that he had not been seen at any of his ual haunts. As we cannot permit ourselves to question the very positive announcement of the Tribune, we are forced to believe that his present whereabouts is a secret known only to that jour nal and Mr. BLATCHFORD himself.

The following daily sales of newspapers are reported to us: Mr. BURNS, Yonkers-Tribune......World... Mr. Post, Yonkers-SUN 50 Herald. Tribune World 19 Times. Southern Hotel, New York—
SUN 50 Herald.
Tribune 9 Times

Summary of these three news dealers Tribune So Times World So Times 42 Will the World and Times please copy

valuable statistics? Last week all Western Kansas was ablaze. On Wednesday afternoon and night fire covered the hills. The heavy cost of grass and the high winds made immense flames. One gentleman saw flames forty feet high.

The National Temperance Society and Publicaon House have just brought out a neat little work of ninety pages by the Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, in review of the question. What wine shall we use at the Lord's Support? The idea is not to prove that wine should not be used in this sacrament, but that the unfermented juice of the graps only should be so used. Copious extracts from living and dead authors are made in support of this view. EUGENIE WITH THE TURKS

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AS TONISHING THE SULTAN.

Montijo's Flirtations with the Russian Am bassador and the Suitan-Conversation with the American Minister-Seeking a Pretext for a Visit to the United States-The Great Spanish Beauty Promised a Splendic Reception in America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.-All business has been suspended at the Porte for the last week, in consequence of the fêtes, to the Empress Eurénic. Her reception has been magnificent in every sense of the word. On Friday last the diplomatic corps She was exceedingly cordial and pleasant to the American Minister. Among other things she said to bim: "Hove to travel, and the more I travel, the more I love it. I have a great desire to visit the United States, and I should rejoice to find a pretext that she would meet with a cordial reception from the Government and people of the United States, and be hoped she would find an opportunity to honor

THOSE WINNING WATS. You cannot imagine the grace and charming man ner in which she thanked Mr. Joy Morris for this response. Her bearing and manners are so fascina-ting, that unless a diplomat is on his guard he may commit a breach of etiquette in responding too freely to her winning frankness. She is amiable to all, and has an apt word for all. She has won all hearts here by her innate goodness and the graces of her manner and person.

A GRAND REVIEW. On Saturday there was a review of 30,000 troops at Hunkiar Iskelessi in her honor. The Sultan conducted her to the review from Beglerbeg in his own steam yacht.

TOOMBS' COUNTERPART. Abdul-Aziz bears a striking resemblance to Mr Toombs of Georgia, of Banker Hill and Confederate fame-the same imperious air and tawny com plexion and finge of aboriginal blood-carrying about him that impregnable and immearsurable sense of power, which marks great slave and land owners as well as absolute sovereigns.

THE MASTER OF THE HARRM. But in the Sultan's manner there is a winning gentieness and delicate languor, the reflection of the sweet delights of the Seraglio, and of the affectionate intercourse with plump Circassians, nimble Greeks. and guzelle-like Turkish nymples. The Padishah has none of that undercurrent of roughness which marred the Georgian slave-liviver's personal charms.

RUGENIE PENOTYPED. Eugénie is the embodiment of Andalusian grace and Parisian stylishness. Seen from a distance, she retains all the beauty which in times of yore made her the most courted belle at Madrid, London, and Paris. But on closer proximity to her, and when her face is not bathed in that sea of smiles which constitutes its most fact finger of aco, which

pressible by the companies bett better the companies of t

The troops occupied about three hours in defiling before the kiosk, each regiment, as it came up before the Empress and Sultan, rending the air with acclamations. In the evening the Empress dined with the Sultan, as intrine, at the amous klosk built by Mehemet Ali on the Bosphorus front of the valley of Hunklar Iskelessi. The hills around the valley were covered by an immense camp, which was lit up by hundreds of thousands of lights, and from which at irregular intervals, and for an hour at a time, incessant fusillades were kept up. When the Empress left the klosk to return to Beglerbeg, her residence, accompanied by the Sultan, the splendors of a full moon paied before the myriaxs of fires that burst into the air from the shores of Europe and Asia, from the mountain slopes, and the decks of the vessels at anchor in the Bosphorus. Indeed, the passage of the Empress down the Bosphorus was lit up by one continued blaze of illuminating fire from the vessels of war anchored in the Bosphorus along the whole route. The illumination fire from the vessels of war anchored in the Bosphorus along the whole route. The illumination on the Asiatic and European shores were indescribably beautiful. The Champs Elyseés, the flois de Boulogne, and the Boulevards bowed, as it were their heads in shame and confusion at the confession of Her Majesty that she never before had witnessed such a scene of magic splendor.

AN ORIENTAL BANGUET.

After dinner the company retired to one of the reception rooms of the palace, where the Empress and the Sultan entered into conversation with the members of the diplomatic corps generally, and, the ambassadars ground graces members of the unconside corps generally, and, after addressing the ambassadors, exchanged graceful words with some of the ministers, and were marked in their affability to the American envoy, the Sultan chatting with him for a considerable time, and being evidently very much pleased with the interview.

MORE ILLUMINATIONS.

Shertly afterward the Sultan offered his arm to the Empress and retired from the room, which was a signal for general departure. The spectacle on the Bosphorus was marical. All the vessels of war were ranged in a long line before the palace, their rig-Bosphorus was marical. All the vessels of war were ranged in a long line before the balace, their rigging hung with lights. As the Empress's barge crossed the Bosphorus to Beglerbeg, all the vessels burned Bengal lights, covering the surface of the water with a sheet of fire. The American Minister accompanied the Russian Ambassador and Mme Lenatieff to the dinner in the Russian legation steamer. The dinner was at 6 P. M. On going down the Bosphorus from Ruyukdere to Dolma-Bagtche, the steamer carried the American flag at her fore and the Russian on her of ler mast, a circumtance which confirmed the wide-spread impression of an intimate entents cordials between the two countries. The Empress conversed nearly half an hour with the Russian Arabassador in the most coquettish and ingenous rianner, both of them from time to time fanching heartily, and evidently enjoying each other's society. The Sultan also was very cordial to Gen. Ignatier, both of them bantering each other in the most free and easy style.

Next week we are to have the Prince of Prussis and the Emperor

DEATR OF MAJ.-GEN. JOHN E. WOOL. The Oldest Officer in the United States Army Gone to the Grave—A Sketch of his Life— His Army Record.

The body of the veteran Old Ironsides is carcely cold before the death of the oldest officer in army is announced. Maj.-Gen. John Ellis Woo died at his residence in Troy yesterday afternoon feath were his family, the Hon. John A. Griswold, him neward of forty years. He was 50 years old.

in 1789. He received but a scanty education, and be of a bookstore in Troy. His property being con-sumed by fire, he directed his attention to the law, of a bookstore in Troy. His property being consumed by fire, he directed his attention to the law, but his studies were intercupted by the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1872, when, through the influence of Gov. De Witt Clinton, with whom he was very intimate, he stained the commission of Captain in the Thirtechth Infantry.

At the storming of Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13, when he first saw active service, he was shot through both thighs. After this he was promoted to be Major in the Twenty-link infantry. He distinguished himself in the buttle of Plattaburgh. Spt. 6-11, 1814, and also in the engagement at Reckmantown, for which he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel. The army being reduced at the end of the war he was retained in the Sixth infantry. In 1816 he became Inspector-General of the Northern Division; in 1817, Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1821, Inspector-General of the whole army. In 1826 he was breveted Brigader-tieneral in consideration of ten years faithful service. In 1832 he was commissioned by the Government to go to Europe for the purpose of examining the various military systems there.

In France he was received with marked consideration by the King and Marshal Soult, Minister of War. Leaving Paris, he went to Beigium, where he was the guest of the King, and was present at the siege of Antwerp. Returning home, he was employed by the Government in inspecting all the coast defences from Manne to the delta of the Mississippl. In 1836 he superintended the removal of the Cherokees to Arkansas, and in 1838, during the Cauadian troubles, he reconnoitred the wilds of Northern Maine, with a view to the defence of the frontiers, in 1841 he attained the full rank of Brigadier-General.

The Mexican was breaking out (May 30, 1846),

The Mexican war breaking out (May 20, 1846), occasion he was promoted to Brevet Major-General. He remained in command at Saltillo until November 25, 1847, when he succeeded General Taylor in command of the army of occapation, retaining it until the close of the war. During this time he was not idle, but hunted out the roboers and guerillas who infested the States wherein he held jurisdiction. He succeeded in maintaining a degree of order scarcely second to that in our principal cities. Returning home in July, 1845, he made his headquarters in Troy, being then in command of the Eastern Military Division. On the reorganization of the commands in October, 1853, he was placed at the head of the Department of the East, with his neadquarters at Baltimore. In January, 1854, he received the thanks of Congress, and was presented with a sword, in recognition of his nervices in Markey, and

Trussie at the civil authorities in mains soing the southerly have.

Trussie at this time occurred between the Grand and Mr. Davis, the former, like a true assister, and so incarring the displeasure of the Secretary. The correspondence between the gentlemen was subsequently published by order of Congress. In 1856, in a three months' campaign, Gen. Wool put an end to the Indian troubles in the Territories of Washington and Oregon. At the close of President Prece's Adumnistration he amin made his headquarters in Troy, being recalled to the Department of the East, Foreseeing in 1860 that civil war was imminent, he offered his survices to the Government, and after the attack on Fort Sumter he came to New York to organize, equip, and send on to Washington the first regiment of volunteers. His patriotism was all aire, and he

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CLIFTON, S. 1. Edifice-Interesting and Impressive Cere-monies-Description of the New Building

The corner-stone of a new church edifice for St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, S. I., was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large congregation, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D. gregation, by the hight Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.,
Bishop of the diocese, assisted by Bishop Quintard,
of Tennessee; the Rev. J. C. Ecceston, D. D., rector
of the parish; the Rev. Dr. Fotter, rector of Grace
Church, New York; the Rev. Dr. Jones, and the
Rev. Ringston Goddard and the Rev. A. M. Abercrombie, former rectors of the parish. The services were of a very interesting and impressive
nature, retaining the attention of the large congregation in the open air for upward of an hour despite
the inclemency of the weather.
Tae corner-stone, beneath which was deposited
the usual collection of documents relating to the rebrious and political events of the day, was inscribed
as follows:
"ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, "ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

"The corner-stone of the "This corner-stone of the original Charca was laid tecond educe was laid sept. 12, 1845." Nov. 10, 1833."
On the foundation stone, a lunge block of grantle, on which the corner-stone rests, was inserthed; "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ."
At the conclusion of the ceremonics an elegant content annual ways a corner to the corner stone rest. which is Jeens Christ."

At the conclusion of the ceremonics an elemant entertainment was served in the Sanday school room of the parish, which was satisfactorily discussed by the numerous company.

The site of the new church is acarly opposite the old editic on New York avenue, where the parish has secured a most chirible lot, nearly a thousand feet in depth, ranning through to the bay. The rectory is located on the water front. The new church is to be of Connecticut grantic, cruelform, with a nave 30x8½ feet, and transcrits 20x50 feet, having the sacristy on the north of the chancel, and organ chamber on the south. At the intersection of the arms of the cross there will be a fine rood-tower 27 feet south and argued the lower roofs 78 feet to the battlement, and crowned with a spire 150 in height from the ground. The general architectural design is the Decorated Gotine of the fourteenth century, which has been closely followed by the architect.

The entire cost of the new edifice, completed and furnished, will be about \$75.000 exclusive of the arte. The building Committee consists of Messrs John A. Appleton, Jereniah Leayeraft, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, George S. Scoffeld, and George A. Leavit. Mr. Arthur Gilman, the architect, contributes the plans and his services as a memorial of a deceased son.

Teaching at Home. To the Editor of the Sun.

Sin: I am pleased that your fearless journal

has taken up this matter. I have now been a teacher

at home for the past ten years, devoting my evenings after my day's labor to instructing and explaining school lessons to my children (and very often to those of my neighbors' children too), which should whom, as a tuxpayer, I have paid for doing the work unjust to the parent or guardian, but also to the unjust to the parent or guardian, but also to the scholar.

I can relate many instances where bright and intelligent children have been put back in their classes or kept from promotion, because their advantages outside the school room are not equal to those of their more fortunate schoolmates who possess guardians competent to prepare them to recite their lessons to their should-be teachers. It is painful to witness the chagrin and mortification of many of the dear little ones, who, leaving the school room whith their lessons assigned to them, appear the next day asking and imploring their mates to show them certain lessons, acknowledging, with tears in their eyes, that they have no one at home able to instruct them. I am serioda about this matter, Mr. Editor, and only hope you will be the means of ventilating the subject so that a change may be wrought, and that thereby our evenings at home may be made more of rest from bodily toil and mental torture. You will have the thanks of more than one

New York, Nov. 9, 1869.

PARENT.

WHEN IS A COLT A HORSE?

Mr. Robert Bonner's Wonderful Young

Trotter.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 5.

We stated several weeks ago that Mr. Bonner and a very extraordinary coit in training is the country. A few days since this coit was broughthome to Mr. Bonner's stables in the city; and yesterday he made two performances never before equalled—scarcely approached—by any horse of his ty he made two performances pover iled—scarcely approached—by any horse The cost is five years old. About \$ 0 el

equalled—scarcely approached—by any horse of his age. The cott is five years old. About 20 clock in the atternoon he was driven over, to a road wagon, seven relies to the Fashion Course on Long Island. After his arrival there, Mr. Bonner droze him to his road teagon—the vector and driver weighing 312 pounds—a half mile in 11114; the second quarter mile of this half in 34% seconds, being a 2:18 gait to a road wagon.

Then the colt was harnessed to a sulkr, and John Murchy droze him a mile in 21194; the first half of the wide in 1:104, and the second in 1:004. He was timed by Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Borst the trainer, and others.

The colt is a grandson of Hambletonian, and is out of a Kentucky drove mare, but shows great endurance. He is a blood bay, about 15% hands high, and with a majestic, strong way of going. His muscular development is so extraordinary as to arrest the cye at once. The attention of horsemen was attracted to this coit last fall, when he trotted a mile in 233 in public, and a mile in private in 231%. But hersenien were all afraid to purchase him on account of his being over in the knees, which he inherited from his sire. Mr. Bonner, however from his more thorough selentific knowledge of the horse's foot, and of the art of shocking, felt condicat that he coult remedy this, and purchased the colt for \$10,000. How successful his treatment has been the performances of yesterday best attest. The present Sashion course is a slow one, and this colts time was the fastest by three seconds ever made on it by any horse of any age.

What is a colt? People generally suppose that it.

What is a colt? People generally suppose that it is a young horse—under two years, certainly. He is first a colt, then a "yearline," then a two-year-old, and so on. But at Fashion Course on Thursday, Mr. Bonner's Joe Elliott was trued for a mile, and his performance is described in all the journals as being "wonderful for a colt." We look for his age, and find that he is five years old. The question is, when will this colt be a horse? MR. ROBERT BONNER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

You are quite right in your paper of this morning, in saying that Joe Elliott is a horse, rather than a colt—I mean in point of speed—after he has trotted a mile in 2:19%, being a quarter of a second faster than the famous Flora Temple ever trotted a mile than the famous Flora Temple ever trotted a mile. than the famous Fiora Temple ever trotted a mile, In age, however, according to the universal practice of horsemen in this country, a five-year old is always spoken of as a colt. I am pleased that nothing worse can be said about this remarkable young animal than to call him a horse. Inasmuch as his age was accurately given in all the reporter's accounts of his performances. I cannot see that it makes any difference whether he was called a colt or a horse. Cae man who saw him trot called bim a steam engine; and another called him a flying machine; but I took no offence at either, and I shall certainly take none at seeing him—even if with a spice of malice—pronounced a horse. I wish I could get another just like him; I should be willing to have him called a horse also.

ROBERT BONNER.

OFFICE OF THE LEDGER, New York, Ney. 6,

CARL BENSON'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the New York New 1.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

In our trotting phraseology, when he becomes a old horses, and, as the English say, "past mark mouth," between eight and nine. This habit calling green horses "colls" till an advanced a originated from the fact that, in the infancy of the trotting turf trotters were not regularly bred, by haphazard, onto faccident, as we might phrase. "the theromybreds the case is different; in Early with theromybreds the case is different; in Early."

MR. ROBERT BONNER'S LAST CARD.

to me to no description of the contrary, the enthormy of which will not be discondayen." Now, I will all several works to the contrary, the enthormy of which will not be disputed by "Carl Benson" himself. Tattersail, it is "Preterial Gallery of English Race Horses, which, of course, treats only of theroughbreds at page 155, speaks of the Newmarket Sweep stakes for four-year-old coils, to carry cight stone, &c. Bianne's "Outlines of the Veterinary Art," standard European work, at page 156, speaks of the Newmarket Sweep at the standard European work, at page 156, early of a tour-year old for one of five years, particularly where the cold is a promising one." Turner, whose work on "Navicular Disease" is a standard and authority in the Royal Veterinary College, a page 154, says: "Every three year-old cold which law started for the Derby," &c. Stonehenge, at page 356, in speaking of training three-year-olds, call them colls. "The Horse Trainer's Guide," published by Longmans, London, in 1855, at page 40 in speaking of training three and four-year olds, says: "It is desirable that the coll has gained," &c. Prof. Gamagement," an other well-known English work, at page 151 says: "By the completion of the fourth year the coll has gained," &c. Prof. Gamagement," an other well-known English work, at page 151 says: "By the completion of the fourth year the coll has gained," &c. Prof. Gamagement, says in his work on "Domestic Animals," page 89: "During my experience in Sectiand I have met with a larve number of colds two, three, and four years of age, suffering from, &c. I could add an indefinite number of quotations from European works to the same effect as the above; but these will suffice to show that it is great mistake to say that no European speaks of a thoroughbred over two years old as a colt, and I am sure that your distinguished American correspondent will not feel hurt at being set right by one will is, so to speak, both a European and an American is, so to speak, both a European and an American is, so to speak, b

The Alleged Election Frauds-Another Card from the District Attorney-Evidences of

from the District Attorney-Evidences of Frand Accumulating.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

I cannot consent to occupy a false position in reference to the slieged election frands, and must therefore beg leave to correct the erroneous impression your article in yesterday's Eagle, upon the subject, is calculated to produce. After referring to my card of yesterday, you say: "The action of the District Atterney was probably as disappointing to the malignants who sought to impute wholesde conspiracy to the Democratic party, as was the charge of Judge Barnard, or the articles in the Eagle, in the same yells."

This is calculated to create the impression that, in ublishing the card referred to, I was playing a gam

the fact that my belief was not unfounded. In ordathat the people may not cose their cflorts in beha of justice and right, I simply say that an information of justice and right, I simply say that an information of many say that an information of the same say that the same say the entire community. But this is not the time nor the place to unmask the criminals; nor do I intend, I advance of a judicial investigation, to publish the facts. I again call upon the people to assist me, an especially do I appeal to all honest Democrats thelm who out the burning disgrace that a few dishonest schemers, to forward their own views, have brought upon our party. The outrage that has been perpetrated shall not be plastered over with ingenious devices. I know full well the difficulties to be encountered, and do not expect to bring all the guilty parties to the guilty narries to justice that the facts. The other portion of your article is calculated to islead the public. You say:

administration in this county—they shall not be disappointed.

No. Mr. Editor, you are mistaken in supposing that the wrong is entirely with the canvassers; they were but the paid hirelings. I repeat, paid hirelings—the planners and plotters of this infumy remained in the background, or at least supposed they did. I repeat again, they supposed they did. I repeat again, they supposed they did. Your remarks in regard to the returns would be correct if the canvassers had done their duty; but when it is known that in many cases the returns were not delivered to either the Supervisors, City Clerk, or at Folice Headquarters until long after the completion of the canvass, the checks against fraud provided by law do not amount to much.

Horace Greeley has a Majority in a Demo-cratic County.

The following are the official returns from

infielk county:
Secretary of Stats—Homer A. Nelson, 5,196; Franz Sigel, 8,907. Democratic majority, 127. Comparation—Greeley, 3,196; Allen, 5,165. Greeley's Completeller—Greeley, 3,156; Allen, 3,143. Greeley's majority, 18. Sension Deane, 8,228; Frost, 8,032. Republican majority, 18. County Judge—Beld, 2,100; Hedges, 3,039. Democratic majority, 41. Goissay Treasurer—French, 8,344; Roe, 2,221. Republican majority, 23. Disserce Alloransy—Truthili, 8,126; Caso, 2,099. Republican majority, 161. OBESITY IN NEW JERSEY.

The Fat Men's Visit to the Colossus of boken-Fisk's Great Rival and his Pro-ner in the Fat Men's Ball. A delegation from the Fat Men's Association

eaded by President Fisk, crossed over to Hoboke yesterday morning to visit that weak and emselate gentleman, the Hon. H. D. Bush, the New Jersey Calvin Edson, whose weight is only 425 pounds, object of this friendly call was to con-Mr. Bush upon his election to the New Jersey Legislature, the obese gentlemen of course experiencing the usual number of inconveniences to which all excessively corpulent bodies are inevitably sublarge enough to sit in, and encountering the curious stare of the liliputians who cannot kick the beam at 200. At lest they reached Bush's Hotel, breathless, faint, and perspiring. Mr. Bush, all smiles and overflowing with good cheer, welcomed his visitors,

up exclusively for the reception of fat men.

Mr.Bush was many years ferrymaster in Hoboken.
He continued in this position until he reached the weight of 250 pounds. For this feat he was elected Alderman. In the course of one year Mr. Bush's

Alderman. In the course of one year Mr. Bush'a cuticular envelope took another hundred pounds. This secured his election as Supervisor, which office he still holds. Three weeks ago Mr. Bush presented himself as a candidate for the Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature, on the ground that he weighed 400 pounds. His claims were regarded as irresistible by an appreciative Democratic Convention, and he was unantmously nominated, and of course elected. He now weighs 425 bounds. Mr. Bush has been promised a seat in Congress when he weighs 500 pounds, a Senatorsiup at 60d pounds, and he may expect to be President of the United States at 700 pounds.

This social reunion of the fat men was characterized by an overflow of hilarity. Mr. Bush, who wears a cherubic smile, even when he sleeps, informed his guests that since his election he has seen made the recipient of a half dozen manmoth chairs for his use in the halls of the Legislature. He said he had accepted them all, and expected his friends to come and see him in Trenton. The subject of the Fat Men's great ball in Irving Hall was discussed, and Mr. Bush was sorry that the delicate health of his mother, who weighs only 400 pounds, would prevent her from attending, but he himself would not fall to participate in the festivities with a young lady of only 350 pounds.

SUNBEAMS.

-The net profits of "Formosa" to author and manager, in London, are set at £10,000.

-A Cincinnati negro revenged an insult to hit dog by stabbing a constable who kicked the animal. Jules Simon is a candidate for the chair va-ed in the French Academy by the death of Sainte-

-The two crops which in Connecticut pay the farmer best and require the least labor are grass and tobacco. -A Committee is sitting in Rome to determine

-The subject of establishing a navy yard af we London is again being agrated by the Connec-ut papers.

-The Milwaukee Jesuits are building a \$100, a cool church by means of raffles and other plous gambling dodges. -The Governors of thirty-one States have united with the President in recommending Nov. 12 as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

-The dogs of Fitchburg, Mass., pay Beerry fees (through the medium of their parties) with

fees (through the medium of their owners), which are devoted to procuring a public illneary. -Here is a "personal" advertisement in a French newspaper: "Eliza, you can return to the house. The proton my avec he had

death was congestion of the lungs, and he pussed away without much apparent nofering.

An organ blower is advertised for in a Liver-pool paper. It is stated that he must be a powerful pious man, and able to blow fugues at sight!

—A butcher in Bangor recently broke his leg-just below the knee by a blow from a hammer which had been intended for the head of a sheep.
—Since Asa Packer's defeat for Governor of Pennsylvania, it is said the stock of the Lehight Vailey Railroad has declined to \$52 per share. -In Bridgeport, Conn., they are enforcing the law forbidding boys to jump on railroad trains when in motion, two arrests having been made last week.

—Kicking Bird, who has recently succeeded 4¢ the chiertainship of the Klowa Indians, is said to b

a savage of remarkable address, eloquence, and incidence.

-When a clergyman kills his wife in Chicago, the papers there call it "Ministerial Uxoricide," which is enough of itself to provoke any man to kill —The latest achievement of Chicago burglars was the chloroforming of a family of seven persons. A gold watch and \$85 were the burglars' reward for their pains.

—It is said that the younger Mormons are be-ginning to find out that the chief objection to a plus rality of wives is that it entails a like number of mothers-in-law.

—The antipathy between M. Rouher and M. Schneider, ex-President of the Corps Legislatif, is so decided, that the Emperor is obliged to coafer with them separately. -A Russian Count found a noted tenor clan-

destinely visiting his wire, and in revenge made the singer sit at the piano and perform opera airs ton five nours under cover of his pistol. -There are at this moment 550 young America

can students at German universities, and upwar, 1600 American youths and girls attending the mig-chools and educational institutions. —A fashionable woman in Paris said to a reporter: "I do not object to your speaking of me in the papers, but do it as my maid arranges my discollett dress; show only a little and leave the rest to the imagination."

The Laramie Sentinel says that game is very abundant in that locality. Antelope are setting at one dollar spiece, and hunters can make good wages at that price. Deer, elk, bear, and mountain sheep are very pienty.

—Louis Napoleon hopes to disarm Rochefort of the Lanterne, by overlooking his opposition to his dynasty. But Rochefort is a hard nut to crack, and he and Ledru-Rollin are likely to give serioud trouble to the sick man of the Tuilcries.

—M. Sie. Beuve was never engaged in but one duel. On that occasion it raised, and the greet criffs insisted upon boisting an unbreila, averring that while he had no objection to be killed, he would not permit himself to get wet. Four shots were exchanged, but nobedy was hurt.

-Miss Kate Fisher (the Mazeppa of the stage) made an address to the Hartford audience Monday night, in which she threatend to sue the Hartford Times for saying that "she wears faine calves!" and said she would "make the reporter proveit." —An editor out West became martial and was created Captain. On parade, instead of "Two paces in front—advance," he unconsciouly exclaimed ( "Cash—woodolars a year in advance." He was court-martialled and sentenced to read his own news--Two dairymen, who use the same spring for

-An immense bed of petrified fossil shells has

—An immense bed of perfined loss is sient and been found near Saratov, in Southeastern Russia. The interior of these shells contains beautiful crystals of sulphate of copper, from which it is proposed to extract the metal. In a scientific point of view this discovery is valuable, as many of the specimens are in such a good state of preservation that the shape of the shell-fish, their former occupants. can be traced. be traced.

—In 1841 J. Ross Browne mailed a letter from Louisville, Ky., weighing one cuene, upon which the ampuld postage was one dollar, to Mr. Wm. W. Snowden, editor of the Ladies Companion, New York, Mr. S. retused to take it out of the post office, and it was sent to Washington among the dead letters, It was needed not the there are mong some of the literary rubbish of the Department, and at once forwarded to the writer.

at once forwarded to the writer.

—In 1859, Boston, with a population of 60,080, had seventy-two Representatives. Ballots were then written. In 1822, the Hon, David Heashaw, the Collector of the port of Boston, went to the poils in Ward Four with a printed ballot, which was refused by the Warden. He entered a legal protest against the proceedings, the case was carried into the Suthern Proceedings, the case was carried into the Suthern Proceedings, the case was carried into

rially aftect the destines of lialy. Prince Humbers succeeds him as King, and will follow the patriotic policy of his father. His wife and cousin, the daugher of the Duchess of Genoa, will be the most lovely and accomplished Queen in Europe, and the courf life at Florence will acquire, under the auspices of the youthful and singularly handsome Queen, a most brilliant presities.

The Comm. Prince of Princes while at Vienna. brilliant prestige.

—The Crown Prince of Prussia, while at Vienna, was bandsomely received by Francis Joseph, but cut dead by the Archduchess Sophia, Archduse Albert, and the other members of the Hapsburg family, who are unrelenting in their hostility to the Hotenzollern dynasty. It was to obviate unpleasant complications that Francis Joseph decided to go in person to Suez. as otherwise the Archduse Albert would have been obliged to proceed thither and meet the Frussian Prince, which, it was feared, might have produced an untoward collision.

—Maied ben Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar.

have produced an untoward collision.

—Majed ben Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar, having been invited to attend the opening of the buez Canal, states in his reply to M. de Le seps, that the most welcome news which the soul craves, and the most enticing of the mysteries which delight the heart, is the tendering of an attention more delicate than the house man the groves, coming as it does from one who unites generosity with prefection, glory with greatness, correct ideas with an iron will, in one word from the President of the Buez Canal, the bearer of the order of the Medicidah. Ac. Ac.